THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

In the Intelligencer of the 15th of March we published the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, making provision for the completion of the CANAL to Cumberland. Other duties, engrossing our attention, have not allowed us time until now to carefully examine and consider the law.

The importance to the State of Maryland, and the public generally, of completing the canal to Cumberland, has been so obvious to our minds for many years past that our readers are fully apprized of the solicitude which we feel and have often expressed on this important subject.

Upon a deliberate examination of the law re cently passed by Maryland, we are impressed with its wisdom, its expediency, and its entire practicability.

teen hundred thousand dollars is appropriated, in bonds of the Canal Company; upon which bonds a loan is authorized to be made, or the bonds are to be used at par, for the completion of the work to HARPER and the Lord Mayor of London. The fol-Cumberland. The whole work is to be placed under contract for completion from dam No. 6 to Cumberland before the money that may be borrowed on the bonds can be applied, or the bonds themselves be used, for the work. Upon that portion of the canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, about two millions eight hundred thousand dollars have been already expended, and the tunnel through the mountain has been wholly excavated; there remaining of the unfinished part of the work only about eighteen miles of easy excavation to be completed. The amount, then, is ample for the completion of the work, which, at this time, with few public works under contract and the wages of labor low, may not cost over twelve or fourteen hundred thousand dollars. 'The engineer's estimate is about fifteen hundred thousand dollars, whilst private contractors have offered to execute the work for less than fourteen hundred thousand; leaving, as the act does, a margin of three or four hundred thou sand dollars to meet every imaginable contingency.

For the payment of the loan necessary to complete the work, the State of Maryland waiving her priority of liens and mortgages on its revenues, these entire revenues are pledged to pay, first, the interest on the loan of seventeen hundred thousand dollars; next, a sinking fund of twenty-five thousand dollars annually to pay the principal of that debt; and, next, the interest on the old charter debt of the old Potomac Company of five thousand dollars annually. It will require, therefore, a revenue to be derived from the canal of less than one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars a year, to pay interest and to liquidate the prinlars a year, to pay interest and to liquidate the principal of the cost of construction. The sum to be received for tolls beyond this amount would next flow into the Treasury of Maryland, to meet her next preferred liens on the canal revenues and doubly estimated by the heart that has received it, and may resk of your goodness to represent this grateful response to those highly considered literation for New York who have so honoring the literation of the Mayor of London, on its arrival from the United States, kindly lost no time in forwarding the deal case, with its valuable contents, to my usual address in town, "at the state of the principal of the cost of construction. It is also provided that the principal of the cost of construction. The sum to be received it, and may receive it is ask of your goodness to represent this grateful response to those highly considered literation for the York who have so honoring the literation of the York who have so honoring the content of the cost of

The transportation upon the canal of one hun dred and fifty thousand tons of tonnage, at half : cent per ton per mile, would be more than sufficient to meet the demands of the act for its completion. The transportation of one hundred thousand tons of tonnage, at one cent per ton per mile, would produce a revenue that would pay the interest and sinking fund of the debt, and, after paying officers' salaries, yield a revenue of not less than thirty

thousand dollars to Maryland. By the third section of the law, the companies of Alleghany county, or elsewhere, or in dividuals, are required to give a guaranty for the transportation annually of one hundred and ninety-five thousand tons of tonnage between Cumberland and the District of Columbia, on an average of five years, beginning six months after the completion of the canal to Cumberland, before the company will be allowed to issue bonds or enter into a contract for the completion of the canal. This condition, so far from embarrassing the operation of the law, is, in our opinion, one of its wisest and most salutary features. It differs essentially from the provisions of the inoperative law of 1840-41. which required that the coal companies of Alleghany should give security for the payment of gia. The Georgian of the 15th give security for the transportation of tonnage, and does not restrict the company to the charge of one cent per ton per mile, which rate would be nearly two dollars per ton on transportation from Cumberland to the District of Columbia. By allowing the company to charge a moderate and fair rate of tolls, the act at once secures profit on the investment, most scandalous sensuality on the part of these misguided peomost scandalous sensuality on the part of t the market, so anxious to receive it, at a rate of cost broken up, fathers and mothers led to abandon their children, which will ensure its general use and consumption daughters debased, their public meetings characterized by the most shocking licentiousness, and the minds of whole community to a state of the constant of the constan on all the Atlantic border, which is a consideration of the highest importance. The amount of tonnage mania has prevailed, its effects have been marked and most disastrous. Something certainly should be done to check it. to be guarantied is moderate, (as it includes articles of every kind, and the ascending as well as de scending trade;) for no reasonable mind can doubt considering the great capacity of the canal in width and depth, and the universally admitted superiority of the Alleghany coal for domestic, manufacturing, and navigating purposes, that far more than an average of five hundred thousand tons of coal years after the canal shall be completed to Cumber- he mitted for other reasons: because, first, guaranty can be given; secondly, it secures to capitalists, when given, the payment of the interest and sinking fund on the loan to be made, whilst it is also a pledge to the State of Maryland of far more re-

which will flow into the coffers of the State. By the seventh section of the act the Canal Company are to execute to the State a mortgage, guarantying her priorities, subject only to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt contracted under that act for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, &c.

venue from the canal than is necessary for the

We repeat our satisfaction with the law, and cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the zealous efforts of the President and Directors of the Com-

operative: a consummation which must enure greatly to the benefit of Maryland, not only in developing her immense mineral resources, but in relieving, within a few years, the people of that State in a great degree from taxation, whilst it must have in a great degree from taxation, whilst it must have in its limited sense, as applied to a protective terriff in behalf of domestic manufactures in the effect to sustain the credit of the State, and to improve confidence in those who hold her public debt. Her nine millions of dollars invested in it extended to almost every class of the people. English that to rest heavily on the energies of her particle feet than to rest heavily on the energies of her particle people, will soon, we trust, be a source of great and perennial wealth to her citizens. Meanwhile, all who have an interest in the canal, direct poople, will soon, we trust, be a source of or contingent, should lend their most useful exertion of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws of the fabricators in the terminal properation of the substitute in the substitute of t believed would be a national benefaction when it should throw into wide market the rich and necessary mineral products of that wealthy and inexhaustible region.

By the first section of the act, the sum of seven- JANE PORTER AND AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS.

We have heretofore mentioned the receipt at Lon on of the Arm Chair presented to JANE PORTER y the Booksellers of this country, through Mayor lowing reply of the distinguished authoress has been handed to us for publication .- Eds. Cour. & Eng.

PORTLAND SQUARE, BAISTOL, FEB. 17, 1845.
DEAR SIR: It was not until late in last December that ad the honor of receiving your highly gratifying letter, dated October 28th, 1844, and indited in the names of those esteem-

writing their signatures at its close.

Illness alone, or rather a continuous state of shattered and therefore uncertain health, has held me so long from duly acknowledging so great a compliment. It was indeed a surprise of pleasantness to me in my present seclusion from the general world. It was a reviving sunbeam from the far West on my setting day—from a hemisphere on whose shores, northward and southward, my heart hath often delighted to dwell.

brother, well knew that interesting continent from sea to sea As a traveller he visited the United States; and for more than sixteen years he served his country unswervingly and effec-tively as British Minister at the Venezuelan Republic in South tively as British Minister at the Venezuelan Republic in South America, through all the difficulties and dangers of its military and political struggles, until he left it early in the spring of 1841, in peace and commercial prosperity. During all that period, and for years previous, wherever he was placed, his exemplary virtues, both public and private, were my study from youth to age; and meanwhile I often attempted to engraft their unostentatious models for manly excellence into the represented characters of my successive works—those very works which, in the course of publication of nearly half a century, have indeed brought me rewards beyond all golden price: tury, have indeed brought me rewards beyond all golden price; namely, such high and conscientious testimonials as those I am now acknowledging, in the approbation and sympathy of so large a portion of the great European nation, now established on the vast continent of the New World.

Allow me, therefore, dear sir, to express to you, though in-adequately, my deep sense of the intellectual honor, and of the also more precious Christian suffrage, conferred on me in the terms with which you have conveyed the gratifying sentiments of your distinguished countrymen, in the beautiful official let-ter which accompanied their costly and elegantly emblematic present to me-a softly cushioned EASY CHAIR, manufactured in New York-voted by their warm and genial hearts, to the hereafter repose of an old and now venerated auth of their ancient Parent Land!

doubly estimated by the heart that has received it, and may I

John Shepherd's, Esq., The Square, Kensington, London," where they are now in safe charge until I revisit the capital myself. Meanwhile I am putting the last touches to a sheet revision of the three works of my early youth, most especially noticed in your approving letter, for a new illustrated edition, now in the press, beginning with "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and to be published by Mr. George Virtue, of Ivy Lane, London, in the course of the summer. When it is ready for publica-tion, I shall have great pleasure in requesting him to forward one of the first copies to New York, addressed to its respected Chief Magistrate, the Hon. James Harper—being a small tribute of esteem from her who has much satisfaction in subscribing herself, dear sir, your most truly obliged and sincere hum-ble servant, JANE PORTER.

The Hon. JAMES HARPER, The Mayor of New York.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

t is currently rumored in this city that the Supreme Cour State vs. Rives—indictment for tearing up the Portsmouth road from Margarettsville to the Roanoke. The opinion of the Court had not been filed at the time of writing this paragraph, but we learn that the decision settles the following points: 1st. That the sale made under Mr. Rives's execution was not valid, because it was not made at the court-house

2d. That the interest of the company in the land and structure of the road, and in all personal property, may be a under execution; but the *franchise* cannot be sold.

3d. That, after the road is sold, the company may, by personal property.

on, according to their charter, have the same land conde ed for erecting another superstructure for the road.—Raleigh

THE ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT,-Another claimant for honors so freely showered on Mr. Coleman, as the inventor of the new piano attachment, has appeared in Savannah, Georcontains a notice which ap two hundred thousand dollars annually, for five peared in that paper as long ago as November 4th, 1829, deyears, into the Treasury of Maryland, and that the Mr. Moses Coburn, a gentleman of musical genius, and a re-Canal Company should not charge less than one cent per ton per mile on coal and other articles of transportation. The present law allows corporation. transportation. The present law allows corpora- attention. The priority of invention is claimed by Mr. Co- course, for the United Kingdom. He is acting tions and individuals, in Alleghany or elsewhere, to burn, who designs to secure the benefits arising from it. The justly towards the majority, and with exceeding Georgian says that "there are other advantages connected with the instrument of Mr. Coburn, of which we do not feel authorized to speak."

MILLERISM .- A man named Dammon, at Dover, Main was recently tried for vagrancy, not supporting his family, &c. land to the District of Columbia. By allowing the He was a Millerite, and had been led away by his participanities made wild with insanity. In those sections where the

A MONEY MAKER. - About twelve years ago a poor Frenchstruck her that she might turn this waste to a profitable account. Having procured a large iron pot, collected a quantity of bones, &c. she commenced operations by boiling them and expiration of the ensuing year. In 1842 the imall average of five hundred thousand tons of coal skimming off the fat, which she sold at the stores at Buenos alone will be transported annually for the first five Ayres. Finding the proceeds of her industry amply reward land. But the utility of this provision must be adto tallow at one steaming. Four years ago she sold her manufactory, retired from business, and now rolls through the streets in one of the handsomest carriages in Buenos Ayres. There is scarcely a respectable merchant in that place, or in Montevideo, but is in some way connected with cattle-other nations.

payment of the cost of completion-the surplus of gislature, asks if it would not be better for the members to do mething for the benefit of the single ladies, and not trouble emselves about other men's wives

> THE FORCE OF HABIT.-A laughable story is told of a miser, who, being at the point of death, resolved to give all his be a judicious measure. Money must be raised by money to a nephew, at whose hands he had experienced some some means, and from some source or other, for the " Sam," said he-for that was his nephew's name-" Sam, I am about to leave the world, and to give you money. You will then have \$50,000, only think ! Yes, I feel weaker and weaker; I think I shall die in two or hree hours. Oh, yes, Sam, I am going-give me two per cent. and you may have the money now.

The Charleston Courier states that the late Foreign News pany, and the measures which they may adopt in consequence of it, will render the law effectively on previous prices.

should have reached Cumberland, and which it was The shipping interests, the West India interests, the Canadian interests, the East India Company's interests, were all bolstered up as carefully as the votes code. Hares, partridges, and pheasants were pro- of the whole subject as may place it in an accepttected by most stringent game-laws and the dread of able shape before our readers. transportation. The Church, as by law establishtive duties. The aristocracy was protected by a careful denial of Parliamentary representation to other populous places, and the most tender protection to the nominal constituencies of Old Sarum, Gatton, and Castle Rising. The wealthy landowners and the agricultural interest were protected by the closing of the ports against the admission of foreign grain, until the price of that grown at home exceeded ten shillings, or two dollars and twentytwo cents the bushel. In fact, legislative protection was extended to all classes and all interests, excepting to the two most important, because the most numerous—the laboring and working classes of the But a change has gradually come over this poli-

cy. The first innovation was made by Mr. CAN-NING and Mr. HUSKISSON, and their friends; they forced their colleagues, in Lord LIVERPOOL's administration, into the repeal of the navigation laws, and United States. to the general admission that, wherever a system of reciprocity could be established, free trade offered greater advantages to all parties than a restricted one. This was but the beginning of the end. Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Lord ELDON refused to take office under Mr. CANNING because he was favorable to Catholic emancipation. The Tory party praised them for their opposition and bore them back into power and place on the death of Mr. CANNING. But the march of change and reform was onward; and, in one year after wards, the Corporation and Test laws and Catholic Disabilities were repealed. This Administration would not advance another step, and the Duke of Wellington's memorable declaration against Pariamentary reform led to the defeat of the Tories. and the admission of the Whigs into office. The Whigs boasted of their liberal principles, but they dared not to speak of endowments for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, nor dreamed of revoluionizing either the commercial or the fiscal arrangegreat question of Parliamentary reform, they left hings pretty much as they found them. It remains to be seen what has been done by

Conservative Cabinet. The present Government took office at a period of extraordinary danger and difficulty. Disastrous wars abroad, seditious movements at home, diminished commerce, and a re- level. venue falling off from quarter to quarter, gave a fearful character to the times. These appalling cirsumstances were not to be met by any ordinary mean amendment. The new Government felt this, and holy orders according to the rites of the Roman viduals were empowered to endow benefices and I may have to pay so much higher duties on sugar and other build Roman Catholic places of worship at their pleasure; the Romish clergy were permitted to become bodies corporate, and, like the Protestant vicars and rectors, to hold property as corporations. vicars and rectors, to hold property as corporations; and an annual grant of many thousands of pounds is now proposed for the better education of Catholic priests. Thus is Sir Robert Peel steadily and uniformly pursuing the only plan which appears to hold out a prospect of peace for Ireland, and, of good policy towards the minority of the population

But it is not in regard to churches and education alone that the wheel is going round. The financial system of the country seems to be now in the balance. The formerly strongly-held theory that ination appears to be getting out of date in England. its shackles; export duties are to be levied no more; raw cotton and other elements of manufactures are to enter British ports free of duty; glass s exempted from taxation; auction duties are abolshed; sugar can be placed in the cup of the poor man at two cents and a half per pound cheaper woman, residing at Buenos Ayres, exceedingly perplexed with regard to the "ways and means," set her inventive genius to work, and hit upon the following expedient: Observing a vast from upwards of three million pounds sterling of quantity of bones and animal offal thrown away from the annual taxation; and, even with increased estimates slaughter-houses with which Buenos Ayres abounds, a thought for the navy and other purposes, a surplus of nearly one hundred thousand pounds is expected at the port duties were reduced on seven hundred and fifty articles out of twelve hundred, and were left r labor, she persevered, advancing from a pot to a boiler, untouched on many articles, on the principle of obtaining, by negotiation, concessions from other countries as equivalents. This principle has now been abandoned, and that of reducing taxes in England for the benefit of the English people is fully Bill, negroes, belonging to Captain Gow, uninjured. land for the benefit of the English people is fully

It is not likely that any increase of trade can Some "queer fish" at St. Louis, in allusion to the "bill for during the next three years, bring an increased married women," now before the Missouri Le- amount of five millions sterling into the British Treasury, so as to enable the Minister to dispense with the income tax at the termination of the period for which it is now renewed; nor are we quite sure if it should be so, that the repeal of that tax would support of Government and the discharge of the tional obligations; and there does not appear to be any fairer or more equitable mode of raising it than by taxing every man for the support of the Government in proportion to the stake which he holds in the country-that is, according to the benefit which he receives from its protection, and his en-

Besides, although four hundred and thirty articles

operative: a consummation which must enure THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. are now exempted from duty, there are more than | THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AND ITS DEBTS. | graving, &c., nor the high and exorbits

will have to pay the largest amount of tax.

We have gathered the materials, and in some of Parliament could effect it. Protection to life and property was secured by a very severe criminal cent English and American journals, and have endeavored to compress and arrange such an outline

ed, was protected by a steady and uniform depres- protects her manufactures jealously and carefully, sion of dissenters and non-conformists. Commerce and that the late repeal of duties on the imported and navigation were guarded by a thousand restric- raw material will act as a further protection of them: whilst there is scarcely an article relieved State Bonds of Arkansas-Virtual Repudiation, from duties by Sir ROBERT PEEL's bold financial Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and measure which can in any way interfere with the interests or diminish the protection of manufactur ing labor and skill of any description whatever.

What the British Government finds necessary be done in this respect in England, we hold to be at least as necessary to be done in the United States; but we need not repeat our often expressed and wel understood opinion on this subject.

The question undoubtedly arises, and it is deser ing consideration, how far can we, with propriety and advantage, reciprocate the measures of the British Minister by repealing or lowering our impor uties upon raw produce and materials? It must lowever, be borne in mind that what may be applicable and advantageous to a population like that of England may prove highly prejudicial and injurious to the very differently circumstanced people of the

AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

particulars of the vast extent of our Northern Lakes.

There is a great curiosity (he says) about thirty miles fro Kingston, near the outlet of the bay of Quinte, in Canada He visited it a few years ago in company with Professor Ly ELL of London, who pronounced it one of the greatest curiosities the kind he ever saw. It is what is called in Scotland Tarn," or mountain lake. It is situated upon a conical hill, about three hundred and fifty feet high. It is circular, about half a mile in diameter, and occupies nearly the whole sur-

The lake is consequently entirely without inlet : vet enall stream constantly escapes from one edge of it down the side of the hill, turning the wheels of a flouring mill, which has been erected near the summit. The level of the water in the lake is supposed to be about three hundred and fifty feet above that of the bay below. As there are no high lands within fifty or sixty miles, or perhaps a greater distance, ments of the empire, and, with the exception of the the curious question arises, whence comes the supply for the

Professor Lykll supposes it to occupy the crater of an exinct volcano, and to receive its waters through the hidde iphons, from a great distance, but did not coincide with the popular belief in the neighborhood that the fountain-head was Lake Erie, although it is supposed that they occupy the same

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

A CAUTION.—Some people may be deceived on the cet of cheap postage, unless they take a "sober se acting upon the conviction, looked for a remedy in ject of cheap postage, unless they take a "sober second a complete change of system. The repeal movement in Ireland was put down, the tariff and the income tax of 1842 were passed, and these important measures were speedily followed by others of the postage are not quite so disinterested as would at first appear. They are seeking to pay their postage bills out of other peant measures were speedily followed by others which indicated that "old things were passing away," and that "all things were becoming new." Ireland had to be quieted: there were only two ways of doing this, either by governing with a rod of iron, or by conciliating the great body of the people—generous conduct to be paid out of the Treasury, and then I shall have to help him pay his postage, while he will get the with the poople—generous conduct to be paid out of the Treasury, and then I shall have to help people—generous conduct towards them on their most tender point. Sir Robert Peel rightly adopted the latter mode. The charitable endowments bill was passed; the education of candidates for holy orders according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland was provided for at the public expense; the Church of Rome, in Ireland, was recognised as a Church; pious individuals were empowered to endow herefore and the public expense as a Church; pious individuals were empowered to endow herefore and the postage system may injure the poor man instead of helping him. Suppose that I find time to write one letter a month, I may think it a fine thing to have it carried for five cents. But

> SPECTATOR. A HORRIBLE DEED!

FROM THE SALISBURY (N. C.) WATCHMAN, MARCH 22. Our community was horror-stricken on last Thursday more ing by the reported death of Mrs. Mary West, relict of the late Wm. West, aged about 80 years, and her grandson, Hester good policy towards the minority of the population of Ireland. but it had so far progressed that it was impossible to arrest the entire destruction of the dwelling, smoke-house, and crib, to gether with all their contents. The bodies of the unfortunate old lady and her grandson were not discovered until a late direct taxation was greatly preferable to direct tax- hour; indeed, for a while it was hoped they had escaped from the burning edifice. A jury of inquest having been summed to the spot, after due examination found that the deces and profit at the same time to the State of Maryland, and will allow the coal of Alleghany to enter

the act at once secures profit on the investment, most scandalous sensualty on the part of these misguided people, and tended to convince every one of the necessity, in those sections of the country where the delusion has taken the land, and will allow the coal of Alleghany to enter strongest hold, of the interference of the law. Families are and thirty articles have been exonerated from imbuilding was then fired. Mrs. West was known to be in posand thirty articles have been exonerated from im-

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Columbia, her trip from Albany to New York on Sunday last, burst a hole in one of her boilers, when near Van Wie's point. Se-veral persons were severely scalded.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On the instant, as the steam towboat *Pilot* was going alongside the brig *Pioneer*, in the Mississippi, bound to New Orleans, all four of her boilers exploded, and she sunk immediately. The llowing are the names of the persons killed and woun H. B. Webster, Branch Pilot of the brig, badly wounded Captain Brows, of the towboat, slightly injured; W. B. Fagan, 1st engineer, killed; Lathrop G. Bean, 2d do., badly injured; Wm. Reilly, pilot, do.; Wm. Davis, steersman, g; Matthew Berry, deck hand, do.; one man, name wn, deck hand, do.; Joseph Lauson, fireman, slightly d; Wm. Coltdoff, deck hand, do.; Isaac Green, do. do.;

THOMAS W. DORN .- The Providence Journal states, what it represents to be the best authority, that the health of this individual, concerning which such false statements are from time to time made in the Dorrite papers, is not seriously affected by his now coluntary confinement in the State Price His health has improved since he entered the prison.

ARREST.-One of the cabin passengers who came out in the packet ship Westminster, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from London, has been arrested, charged with em-bezzlement of £2,000 sterling. When the ship appeared off Sandy Hook she was boarded by two police officers, from a pilot boat, who remained on board until the ship reached the wharf, when they made the arrest. The gentleman had his wife and two children with him, and had been a great favorite ring the passage. Only £70 were found in his possess

SHOOTING SINGING BIRDS .- No man with a soul so larg as a fica's gizzard could possibly be so mean, so cruel, so cow-ardly, as to go round popping at little birds in the briars and bushes, wing-breaking sparrows and maining chickadees bushes, wing-breaking sparrows and maiming chickadees; and yet there are things in human shape just base enough

It may be added, in conclusion, that England still condition of our State, as well as the prospect

and closed it on the 10th of January, 1845. With the Governor's message, at the commencement of the session, was transmitted to the General Assembly a memorial from London, bearing date August the 29th, 1843, signed by Fred. Huth & Co., Joseph Hume, and by several other firms for themselves and others, wherein they state, among other things, that they are holders of a large amount of Arkansas bonds, gave full price for them, &c., and that no interest has been paid on them since first of July, 1841, and they carnestly pray the General Assembly to take prompt measures to raise the interest, independent of the assets of the bank, as they leem debts collectable from that source precarious and uncertain. As this memorial was transmitted with the Governor's essage, it was printed with other documents which accompanied the message. It was then laid on the table, and no further notice taken of it. The next thing concerning the

bonds was this : there were thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars (33,700) in specie in the vaults of the State bank, which was a portion, and the residue, of the original capital of the bank that came from the branches after they had suspended specie payments. A member from Pulaski county offered a direct proposition to apply this specie, so far as it would go, to the payment of the interest due on the State bonds. This proposition was voted down, only ten voting for it. Again, to pay the interest on our State bonds another

member from the same county offered a direct proposition to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the five hundred thousand acres, granted specially to the State by Congress on condition that the State shall expend their proceeds in making inernal improvements, such as roads, canals, and clearing out rivers. This latter proposition was also voted down by a large majority, only twelve voting for it. The revenue of the State has always been deficient in pay-

ing even the ordinary expenditures of the State; so much so that the State was compelled to borrow largely from the bank, and has discharged her obligations to the bank by abstracting their aggregate amount from the capital of the bank, and aperefore, by such "robbing of Peter to pay Paul," has diminished to that amount the means of the bank. 'The auditor's estimate of revenue into the State treasury for the two fiscal years commencing with the 1st of October, 1842, and ending the 30th September, 1844, was \$77,000. The actual receipts for the said two fiscal years were \$49,646 22; which shows a two years were \$164,415 75, exceeding the receipts by the sum of \$114,775 53; and this last mentioned sum was supplied by abstracting its amount out of the capital of the State bank in an appropriation bill. In the year 1844 the whole of the actual receipts into the State treasury, commencing with the 1st of January, and ending with the 31st of December, were only \$21,676 27; which sum was collected in depre ciated paper, at fifty per cent. discount, and more than twothirds of it were paid by ten countles out of forty-five. Hereafter the taxes are to be collected in gold or silver, or State scrip or treasury notes; and I estimate that, as it is an ad vaforem tax, the annual receipts will not exceed \$16,000, and will and lead for Cincinnati. This is, or may be, a regular Westconsequently be below the expenditures by about \$14,000. The great deficiency in the revenue to meet the current expenses of the State was made known to the General Assembly by the Governor in a special message, transmitted to them solely for that purpose. The taxes, however, being now very high on our small and poor population, the House of Representatives refused to raise them higher, and, in response to the Governor's special message, resolved and determined that it was inexpedient and impolitic to do so. As, therefore, they refuse to raise the taxes ficiently high to pay their ordinary and current expenses, and thereby supply an admitted deficiency in the revenu brought to their notice by a special message of the Governor, it is needless for me to say they never will augment the taxes with the view of paying any portion of the interest on the State bonds. In fact, any candidate who would arow that he was in favor of raising the taxes to pay the interest on our State bonds could not, I am sure, get five votes in any county in the bonds could not, I am sure, get live votes in any county in the State. The undisputed and unpaid interest due on our bonds on the 1st day of January, 1845, amounted to the large sum of five hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, and will be daily cumulating for the next twenty years, at the rate of \$160,250 per year, a large porof which is payable in London, and the tion of which is po tion of which is payable in London, and the balance in New York. This calculation does not include the interest on five hundred bonds, amounting to \$500,000, which were issued for one of the banks, and were disposed of by it, but which have been repudiated by the State. Our taxes, being according to value, are raised mainly from the valuation of slaves; and, were they raised higher, most of those owning slaves would remove to Texas adjoining us. A great many have already gone to Texas; and, should that country be annexed to the Union, it will inevitably greatly abstract from our population. No emigrants even now scarcely ever stop within our borders, but push on to Texas, where there is a Government like our own, and where they can get the best kind of lands very cheap. From these circumstances our population will, very cheap. From these circumstances our population will, therefore, probably remain stationary, or will increase very lit-

tle, for the next twenty years to come.

The \$33,700 of specie, being the residue of the original capital of the State Bank, which the General Assembly refused pital of the State Bank, which the General Assembly refused to apply, as far as it would go (as heretofore mentioned) towards paying the interest on the State bonds, have been extracted by them from the bank, every single dollar, and appropriated to the pay of the members, &c. Neither the State nor the banks, therefore, have none a single specie dollar; and it is highly probable they never will, as the sequel will show. The General Assembly have also, by an act, not only show. The General Assembly have also, by an act, not only annual and the whole will be painted. The trunk will consist of solid lattice-work, or strong beams placed in this form, contiguous and capable of supporting themselves without the ropes. A wheel traverses the distance across the river upon ropes, and unbinds the wire from the reels as it goes: the spices and the wire are made by placing the two ends together and winding them with fine annual delivery.—Cincinnati Allas. in or the banks, therefore, have note a single specie dollar; in the banks, therefore, have note a single specie dollar; in the banks, therefore, have note a single specie dollar. It is highly probable they never will, as the sequel will show. The General Assembly have also, by an act, not only repudiated the hank notes of the Real Estate Bank, but also those of the State Bank now in circulation, by probibiting their receipt into the State reasury. This is probably because the banks are now worth nothing, and have no more as pecie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not any specie to pay members. Knowing that there is not and will not be any specie to pay

coollected by taxation from the whole people of the United States.

United States.

We ask attention to the letter of "X. Y." It was prepared at the request of a gentleman of a neighboring State, and who felt some interest in knowing whether Arkansas would ever be able to redeem the bonds issued in her name and by her banks. The picture drawn of the financial condition of our State, as well as the prospect ahead, is indeed a gloomy one; but yet, saving some few unimportant particulars, it is in the main occasioned by a total inability to pay.

Sire: Agreeably to request, I give you herewith a synopsis of the actings and doings of the Legislature of Arkansas, so far as the same may have relation to the Arkansas State bonds and the payment of the very large interest now due on them, and which is daily cumulating, without, I regret to say, the remotest prospect of any of it ever being paid. In the first place, I will remark that the General Assembly of Arkansas, which is composed of precisely one hundred members, twenty-five of whom are Senators and seventy-five are Representatives, commenced their session on the 4th November, 1844, and closed it on the 10th of January, 1845. With the Governor's message, at the commencement of the session, was such, the money therein was called for, and loaned out, excepting about \$60,000, which were retained after the suspension of such the subminisely, to Toun, Dick, and Harry. All of the original capital, therefore, was soon to saned out, excepting about \$60,000, which were retained after the suspension of surface payments, but which was soon usaned out, excepting about \$60,000, which were retained after the suspension of say themselves; and, excepting also from fifty to say themselves; and, excepting also from fifty to say themselves; and, excepting also from fifty to say themselves; and excepting also take the money therein was called for, and loaned the suspension of say themselves; and excepting also take the money therein was called for, on Dick, and Harry. All of the summ count; and gampiers, who have procured them as a count; and, were our population a million, instead of secenty-nine thousand white people, I do not believe an gislature could be gotten together who would lay a tax a people for the benefit of speculators and gamblers, who bought those bonds at about thirty cents on the dollar. only ground of hope, therefore, for the holders of the of this State, is an assumption of the debts of the State, the Ganara Couragnet. the Democratic party, who are now in the as bave always been, against it. Your obedient servant,

INLAND NAVIGATION OF THE WEST.

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

The rolling flood of waters now poured along by the Ohio, and the vast distances to which products are borne by the nu-The rolling flood of waters now poured along by the Onio, and the vast distances to which products are borne by the numerous steamers on its bosom, reminds us of the great, and compared with any other portion of the earth, most extraordinary extent of the inland navigation of the West. Let us take some particulars. It is considered a great voyage from New York to Liverpool; yet one may take a single steamboat trip on the waters of the Mississippi equal to that. Look

ı		MILES
B	New Orleans to Natchez	. 294
l.	Natchez to Mouth of Ohio	.718
ľ	From the Ohio to St. Louis	.172
n	St. Louis to Weston	
l	Weston to Council Bluffs	
ı	Council Bluffs to Fort Mandan	. 824
	Fort Mandan to the Yellow Stone	. 224
-	Total voyage	
	This is the langth of a voyage from New York to	Liver

ol—all performed inland—the point of departure bein indred miles from the sea! Such is one of the voyage

But take another: Suppose a boat takes in produce from mount from the capital of the bank, and appayment of the money so borrowed; and, h "robbing of Peter to pay Paul," has dimi-

And the continues and a me. say one we have been	MILES.
Pittsburg to Cincinnati	498
Cincinnati to Louisville	
Louisville to Mouth of Ohio	
Mouth of Ohio to New Orleans	
New Orleans to St. Louis	1184
St. Louis to Weston	500
Weston to the Yellow Stone	1348
Yellow Stone to St. Louis	1848
St. Louis to the Ohio	172
The Ohio to Pittsburg	980
Total voyage	8024
Eight thousand miles might a steamboat run on	the water

less magnitude than this, in the pursuit of a regular business. For example, a steamboat leaves Pittsburg with flour and pork for New Orleans. There she takes in a cargo of sugar and coffee for St. Louis; and there, again, she loads with wheat ern voyage, not longer than many boats actually perform in one trip. Look at it:

MILES New Orleans to St. Louis..... Cairo to Cincinnati...... Now take a common Cincinnati voyage to New Orleans, performed, including all stoppages, and loading and unload-ing, in about three weeks:

Louisville to Cairo.

Cairo to New Orleans. eturn voyage..... Here are three voyages: the first a possible one, which in a few years will be common; the second a very probable one; and the third an every day one. These three voyages make

We add to this the following table of navigation on some

Wabash river to Logansport......45 and which explains the rapid growth of cities and towns so far from the scaboard. These inland cities, too, are destined to equal, if they do not surpass, the largest of those on the

Suspension Aquenucy. They are building a wire sus pension acqueduct across the Alleghany, that will reflect great credit upon Pittsburg mechanics. It is expected to be completed by the first of April. The suspension ropes will consist of seven strands of wire, suspended across strong stone towers upon the piers, and forming an inverted arch, each strand three inches in diameter, the ropes will then be wrapped in annealed wire, varnished, and the whole will be painted. The trunk will consist of solid lattice-work, or strong beams placed in this form contiguous and consider of me